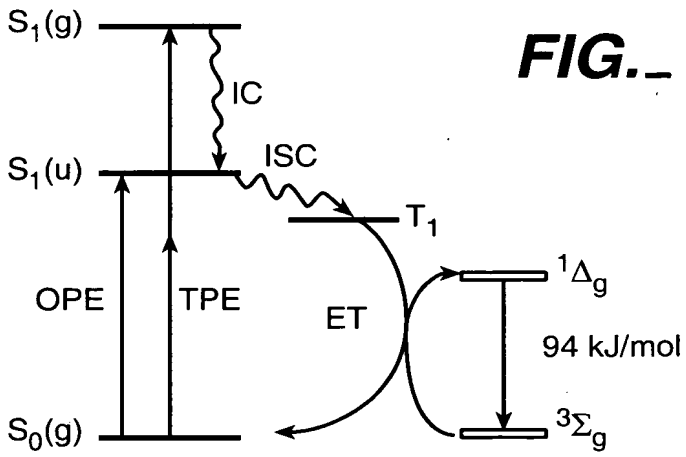
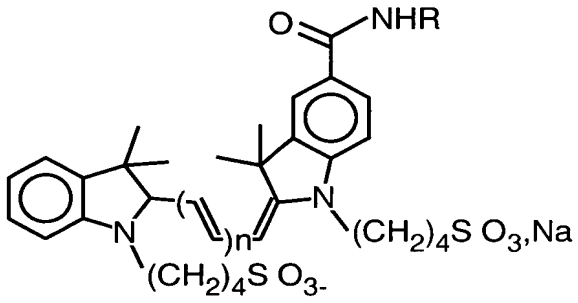


FIG._1

FIG._2

Targeting/NIR-Imaging Dyads



R_1 = -Ala - Gly - Cys - Lys - Asn - Phe - Phe - Trp - Lys - Thr - Phe - Thr - Ser - Cys - COO -

Somatostatin-14

R_2 = -dPhe - Cys - Phe - dTrp - Lys - Thr - Cys - Thr - COO -

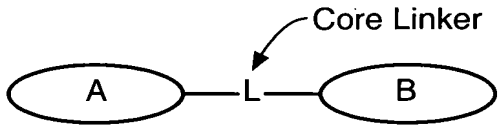
Octreoate

R_3 = -dPhe - Met - Phe - dTrp - Lys - Thr - Met - Thr - COO -

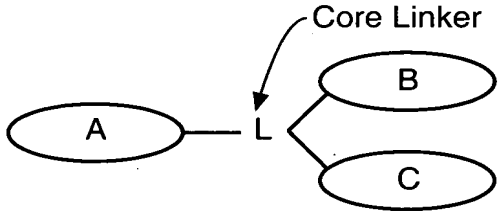
(M^2M^7)Octreoate

IDC; n = 2 ITTC; n = 3

Dyad and Triad Structures Incorporating Targeting, Imaging and 2-Photon PDT Components

I. 

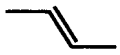
Dyad Structure

II. 

Triad Structure

For I, A = Somatostatin Analog or Other Molecular Targeting Agent
B = 2-Photon Fluorescence Imaging (Low Laser Power) or 2-Photon PDT Chromophore (High Laser Power)

For II, A = Somatostatin Analog or Other Molecular Targeting Agent
B = 1-Photon Imaging Chromophore
C = 2-Photon PDT Chromophore

For I, L =  or  or Alkyl, Aryl

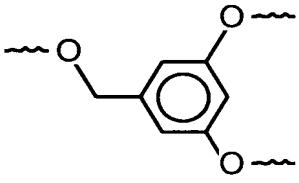
For II, L = 

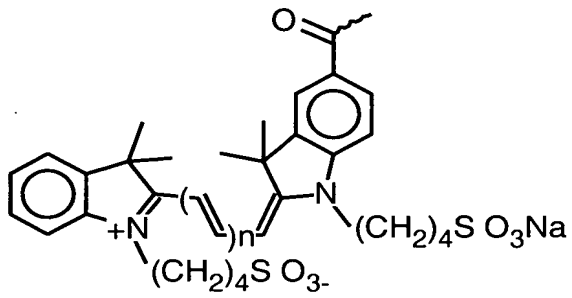
FIG._3

Typical Triad Components

Typical Triad Components:

A = -dPhe - Cys - Phe - dTrp - Lys - Thr - Cys - Thr - COO -

B =



C =

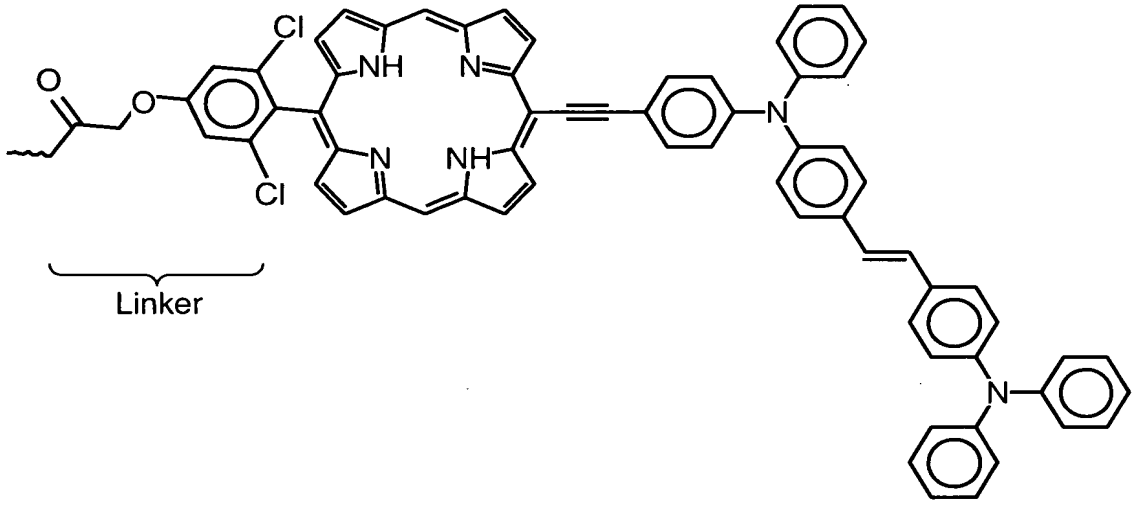
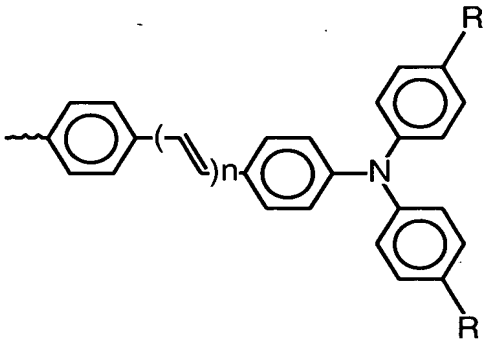
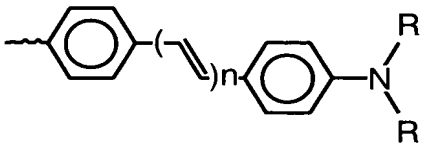


FIG._4

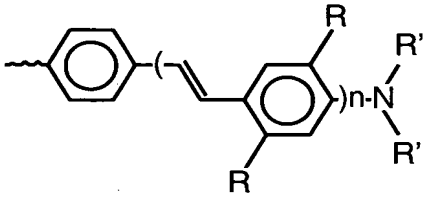
TPA PDTChromophores for Attachment to Dyad or Triad Structures



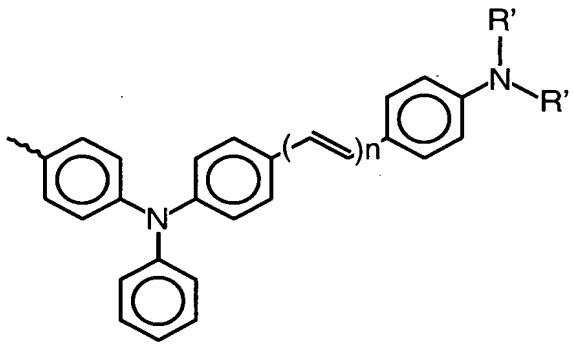
n = 1-5
R = H, Alkyl, Alkyloxy, $-(OCH_2CH_2)_nOG$;
G = H, Alkyl



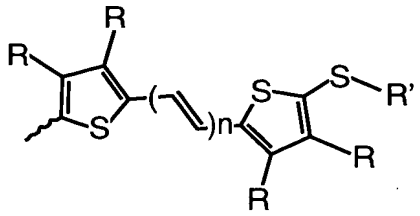
n = 1-5
R = Alkyl



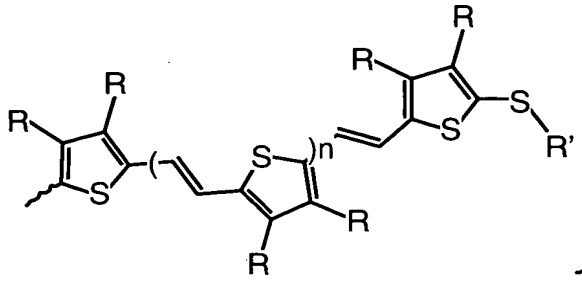
n = 1-3
R = H, CN, Alkyl, Alkyloxy
R' = Phenyl, Alkyloxyphenyl, Alkyl,
$Phenyl(OCH_2CH_2)_nOG$; G = H, Alkyl



n = 1-5
R = Alkyl, Phenyl, Alkyloxyphenyl,
$Phenyl(OCH_2CH_2)_nOG$; G = H, Alkyl



n = 1-5
R = H, Alkyl, $(OCH_2CH_2)_nOG$; G = H, Alkyl
R' = Alkyl



n = 1, 2, 3
R = H, Alkyl, $(OCH_2CH_2)_nOG$; G = H, Alkyl
R' = Alkyl

~~~ = Point of Attachment to Porphyrin Moiety

FIG._5
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